INDEX

	Page
Opinions below	1
Jurisdiction	1
Question presented	2
Statute involved	2
Statement	3
Reasons for granting the writ	6
Conclusion	10
Appendix A	11
Appendix B	31
Appendix C	32
Appendix D	34
Appendix E	36

CITATIONS

Cases:

Banks v. *Chicago Grain Trimmers Association, Inc.*, 390 U.S. 459 — 7, 9

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation v. *Cardillo*, 102 F. 2d 299 — 9

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc. v. *Norton*, 106 F. 2d 137 — 9

Statutes:

Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927, 44 Stat. 1424, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 901–950 — 3, 9

Section 2, 33 U.S.C. 922 — 2

Section 21(a), 33 U.S.C. 921(a) — 2, 8

Section 21(b), 33 U.S.C. 921(b) — 2–3, 6, 8

Section 921(d) — 3

Section 22, 33 U.S.C. 922 — 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Miscellaneous:

	Page
H.R. Rep. No. 1244, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., 4 (1934)	7, 9
S. Rep. No. 588, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., 3–4 (1934)	7, 9

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1971

NO.—

WILLIAM M. O'KEEFFE, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SIXTH COMPENSATION DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, PETITIONER

v.

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

The Solicitor General, on behalf of William M. O'Keeffe, Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, Department of Labor, petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in this case.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (App. A, *infra* at 11) is reported at 442 F. 2d 508. The district court entered a judgment (App. C, *infra* at 32) without opinion.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals (App. B, *infra* at 31) was entered on April 23, 1971. On July 14, 1971, Mr. Justice Black extended the time for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari to and including

August 21, 1971. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether 33 U.S.C. 922, permitting a deputy commissioner "[u]pon his own initiative * * * because of a mistake in a determination of fact" to review a longshoreman's compensation claim within one year and issue a new or modified compensation order, authorizes a deputy commissioner to modify a prior order upon reconsideration of the evidence along with additional, but cumulative, evidence.

STATUTE INVOLVED

Sections 21 and 22 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, 33 U.S.C. 921, 922, provide in relevant part:

> § 921. *Review of compensation orders*
>
> (a) A compensation order shall become effective when filed in the office of the deputy commissioner as provided in section 919 of this title, and, unless proceedings for the suspension or setting aside of such order are instituted as provided in subdivision (b) of this section, shall become final at the expiration of the thirtieth day thereafter.
>
> (b) If not in accordance with law, a compensation order may be suspended or set aside, in whole or in part, through injunction proceedings, mandatory or otherwise, brought by any party in interest against the deputy commissioner making the order, and instituted in the Federal district court for the judicial district in which the injury occurred (or in the United

States District Court for the District of Columbia if the injury occurred in the District). * * *

(c) * * *

(d) Proceedings for suspending, setting aside, or enforcing a compensation order, whether rejecting a claim or making an award, shall not be instituted otherwise than as provided in this section and section 918 of this title.

§ 922. *Modification of awards*

Upon his own initiative, or upon the application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in conditions or because of a mistake in a determination of fact by the deputy commissioner, the deputy commissioner may, at any time prior to one year after the date of the last payment of compensation, whether or not a compensation order has been issued, or at any time prior to one year after the rejection of a claim, review a compensation case in accordance with the procedure prescribed in respect of claims in section 919 of this title, and in accordance with such section issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, reinstate, increase, or decrease such compensation, or award compensation. * * *

STATEMENT

This case originated in a claim for permanent and total disability brought by Everett L. Jaques against his employer, Aerojet-General Shipyards, Inc., and its compensation carrier pursuant to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927, 44 Stat. 1424, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 901–950. For approximately nine years prior to the onset of his disability, Jaques had been employed by Aerojet as a

foreman supervising sandblasting of ship tanks. His job exposed him to silica dust and other hazardous fumes (App. 37).

At the hearing before the deputy commissioner, the medical evidence conflicted with respect to both the diagnosis of Jacques' condition and the causal relationship between his condition and his employment. The general consensus was that Jaques' impairments stemmed from a collagen disease, a collective designation for a group of systemic disorders afflicting several organs of the body, including the lungs (App. 13). Dr. Montgomery, who had been claimant's treating physician, testified that Jaques' exposure to industrial irritants had caused or contributed to his condition. Dr. Anderson, who had examined Jaques, said that exposure to silica dust could not "cause" a collagen disease, and thought it "unlikely" that a pre-existing condition would have been worsened by such dusts (Transcript of Hearing, p. 172). The deputy commissioner also obtained a report by Dr. Horn, a specialist in pulmonary diseases. Dr. Horn examined Jaques, reviewed the other testimony and evidence, and concluded that the disability could be directly attributable to his working conditions (App. 14).

In a decision rendered on February 23, 1967 (App. D., *infra* at 34), the deputy commissioner ruled against the claimant, concluding that his "lung disease and present disability are not the results of exposure to environmental factors at the work site" (App. 35). However, concerned about a "possible mistake in a determination of fact"—that Jaques' condition was not

work-related—the deputy commissioner reopened the claim in July 1967, within the one-year limit provided by 33 U.S.C. 922 for a deputy commissioner to reconsider his rejection of a claim where he has made a "mistake in a determination of fact." The deputy commissioner appointed Dr. Rodman, an expert in this field, as an impartial specialist to review the medical data (App. 14).

At a second hearing held in May 1969, Dr. Rodnan reported that Jaques' exposure to his employment environment "may very well have materially aggravated or hastened the disabling condition." Dr. Horn, who had been treating Jaques during the two years since the first hearing, testified that Jaques' employment had aggravated an underlying condition (App. 19). No contrary evidence was presented.

After reviewing the record of the second hearing, the deputy commissioner concluded, in effect, that he had been mistaken in his original determination that claimant's condition had not been caused by exposure to industrial irritants. The deputy commissioner held (App. E, *infra* at 36) that such exposure had in fact "materially aggravated and hastened" Jaques' disabling condition, and therefore awarded benefits of $13,980 (App. 38–39).

In the district court Aerojet-General moved to set aside the award. That court entered summary judgment for the deputy commissioner (App. 32). On appeal, the court of appeals reversed, with one judge dissenting. The majority concluded that the additional evidence of disability at the second hearing was merely cumulative of the testimony at the first. Although the

court apparently thought that Section 22 permitted a deputy commissioner to reopen a claim because of his belief that he erred in his factual determination (App. 20), the court held that the statute did not allow him "to receive additional but cumulative evidence and change his mind" by rendering a new award upon reopening (App. 20).

Judge Tuttle dissented. In his view, the statute was intended to authorize the deputy commissioner to "take another look at the evidence" (App. 22). Pointing out that 33 U.S.C. 921(b) expressly limits the right of review in a district court to errors of law, Judge Tuttle concluded that "the only way a claimant can have any review of the weight of the evidence, even to the extent of asking the commissioner to take another look at what he has done, is that provided in § 922" (App. 23–24). Judge Tuttle concluded that under these circumstances the statute did not bar the deputy commissioner from acting where "he is convinced that he decided wrongly," particularly since the statute is remedial legislation which should be construed to the benefit of the claimant (App. 21, 24).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

This case presents an important question concerning the authority of deputy commissioners to revise compensation decisions pursuant to Section 22 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, 33 U.S.C. 922, because of "a mistake in a determination of fact." The majority of the court of appeals held that Section 22 permits a deputy commissioner to change his prior determination only on the

basis of "new evidence" objectively demonstrating such a mistake; where "additional but cumulative evidence" persuades him to "change his mind" he cannot act (App. 20). This decision, as the dissent points out, effectively denies claimants "any review of the weight of the evidence" (App. 23–24) by the deputy commissioner. Such a restrictive interpretation of the statute is in no way supported by its language, and is at odds with the general remedial nature of this legislation and with Congress' specific intent to permit modification of compensation awards under Section 22 "in order to render justice under the act." S. Rep. No. 588, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., 3–4 (1934); H.R. Rep. No. 1244, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., 4 (1934).[1] In light of the importance of Section 22 in the administration of the Act, see *Banks* v. *Chicago Grain Trimmers Association, Inc.*, 390 U.S. 459, 461, review by this Court is appropriate.

1. Section 22 permits the deputy commissioner "[u]pon his own initiative" to reopen a compensation case within one year, and issue a new or modified compensation order "because of a mistake in a determination of fact." The statute imposes no additional requirement upon the deputy commissioner that such a mistake in his initial factual determination be demonstrable by new, as opposed to additional or cumu-

[1] There is no doubt that Jaques would be entitled to the award if the deputy commissioner ~~properly~~ had authority to grant the award upon reopening. Aerojet-General has not contended that the deputy commissioner erred in concluding that Jaques' employment "materially aggravated and hastened" his disabling condition. The weight of the evidence at the second hearing clearly supports this determination.

lative, evidence. In considering whether a factual mistake has been made, the deputy commissioner must refer to the record before him; Section 22 must therefore mean that reopening is permitted when the deputy commissioner is convinced he has made a mistake in a factual determination on the original record. When he then reopens and, as here, finds evidence at the second hearing which convinces him that his initial finding was in error, Section 22 permits the entering of a new compensation award.

This conclusion is reinforced by the other provisions in the Act for review of compensation awards and denials. Section 21(a), 33 U.S.C. 921(a), provides that a compensation order becomes final unless proceedings are begun within thirty days to have it set aside under Section 21(b), 33 U.S.C. 921(b), which authorizes the district court to set aside the order "[i]f not in accordance with law." Thus, except for Section 22, there is no opportunity for any review of the weight of the evidence. Given the fact that compensation proceedings frequently involve, as this claim did, substantial conflicts in the evidence, Congress surely did not intend to limit the factfinder's opportunity to correct an error only to those situations where he is convinced of that error by new evidence not cumulative and not previously considered.

The legislative history of Section 22, although not dispositive of this issue, does make clear that the provision for reopening because of a mistake in a factual determination was added to "broaden the grounds on which a deputy commissioner can modify

an award" by allowing modification where "a mistake in a determination of fact makes such modification desirable in order to render justice under the act." S. Rep. No. 588, *supra;* H.R. Rep. No. 1244, *supra.* This broadening and liberalizing purpose would be frustrated if, despite the fact that an injustice resulted from the initial determination, the deputy commissioner were not free to reconsider his determination and, on the basis of additional evidence, enter a new award.

This Court has recently refused to adopt an analogous, restrictive reading of Section 22. In *Banks* v. *Chicago Grain Trimmers Association, Inc.,* 390 U.S. 459, the Court rejected the employer's contention that mistakes in factual determinations covered by Section 22 include only "clerical errors and matters concerning an employee's disability" and not "matters concerning an employer's liability." 390 U.S. at 462. The courts of appeals have similarly refused to accept limiting constructions of the deputy commissioner's authority under Section 22. See, *e.g., Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation* v. *Cardillo,* 102 F. 2d 299, 303–304 (C.A. 1); *Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.* v. *Norton,* 106 F. 2d 137, 138 (C.A. 3).

2. The court of appeals' construction of Section 22 will have a substantial impact upon compensation proceedings under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act. We are informed by the Department of Labor that in fiscal year 1971, 563 formal compensation orders were entered under the Act. These included 36 nonroutine modifications

under Section 22 of orders previously entered by the deputy commissioner. The problem is thus a recurring one and the decision below could seriously impair effective and just administration of the compensation program.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted.

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD,
Solicitor General.
L. PATRICK GRAY, III,
Assistant Attorney General.
A. RAYMOND RANDOLPH, JR.,
Assistant to the Solicitor General.
WALTER H. FLEISCHER,
WILLIAM D. APPLER,
Attorneys.

AUGUST 1971.

APPENDIX A.

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

No. 29265

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC., A CORPORATION, AND THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY, A CORPORATION, PLAINTIFFS-APPELLANTS,

v.

WILLIAM M. O'KEEFFE, ETC., DEFENDANT-APPELLEE.

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

(April 23, 1971)

Before TUTTLE, DYER and SIMPSON, *Circuit Judges*

SIMPSON, Circuit Judge: In this case an employer, Aerojet-General Shipyards, Inc., and its workman's compensation insurance carrier, The Home Indemnity Company (hereinafter collectively referred to as Aerojet), both appeal the district court's grant of summary judgment in favor of appellee William M. O'Keeffe, Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, United States Department of Labor (O'Keeffe or the Deputy Commissioner hereinafter), entered after all parties moved for summary judgment. The judgment upheld the Deputy Commissioner's award of compensation for permanent total disability made in favor of Everett L. Jacques, an employee of Aerojet. The award was the result of a modification of a prior order which rejected Jacques' claim. Aerojet maintains that the district court erred

in upholding the award because the Deputy Commissioner reversed his prior order on the basis of a mistake in a determination of fact in the absence of evidence that a mistake had occurred. A second question raised is whether the Deputy Commissioner properly received in evidence a medical report without requiring its author to be present at the hearing for cross-examination. Since we find merit in the first contention and reverse for that reason, we pretermit discussion of the second question presented.

The claimant, Jacques, was employed by Aerojet as a foreman in charge of sandblasting crews for approximately nine years prior to the onset of his disability. In this capacity he would supervise and inspect the sandblasting of large interior tanks of ships undergoing repair at Aerojet's facility. This activity necessarily brought him into contact with large amounts of silica dust as well as other occupational fumes and dusts.

In August, 1964, Jacques became temporarily disabled due to a condition in his left lung which resulted in his hospitalization. During the next year he was hospitalized twice with chest pains and again in November, 1965, for swelling in his legs. Jacques' failing health ultimately resulted in his permanent total disability.

The compensation claim involved was filed in October 1965, under the Longshoreman's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act of 1927, Title 33, U.S.C., Section 901, et seq. A hearing on the merits of the claim was held before the Deputy Commissioner, in April, 1966. At this first hearing, extensive testimony and documentary evidence was received as to the nature of Jacques' illness and the relationship between his resulting disability and his employment.

Despite lack of a positive diagnosis by any of the

several doctors who expressed an opinion, it was generally conceded that claimant was probably suffering from a collagen disease, a loose collective designation for a group of disorders involving increase and proliferation of connective and supportive tissues of several areas of the body, including the lungs and the bones, tendons, skin, et cetera as well, rather than from silicosis, the usual occupational disease associated with sandblasting.[1] Collagen diseases are not causally related to inhalation of silica or other foreign matter, so far as is known to medical science. Stedman's Medical Dictionary lists the following as among so-called collagen diseases: serum sickness, rheumatic fever, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, seleroderma, polyarteritis nodosa, and dermatomyositis.

The primary question sought to be resolved by the Deputy Commissioner at this first hearing was the degree, if any, to which the claimant's employment caused or contributed to his disability. Although neither x-rays nor a biopsy of lung tissue indicated the presence of silicon in Jacques' lungs, the various doctors involved offered conflicting views as to this question. Dr. Charles T. Montgomery, claimant's personal physician and a general practitioner, testified that he believed Jacques' exposure to industrial dusts either caused or contributed to the impairment of his health. On the other hand, Dr. A. E. Anderson, a specialist in internal medicine and chest diseases indicated that in his opinion Jacques' exposure to industrial dusts did not cause the condition or worsen any pre-existing lung condition unrelated to his employment.

Subsequent to the first hearing but prior to the

[1] There was some speculation as to whether claimant was suffering from silicosis, although it was not affirmatively indicated by the medical evidence presented.

Deputy Commissioner's decision, he referred Jacques to Dr. Philip W. Horn, a specialist in internal medicine with a subspeciality in pulmonary diseases.[2] Dr. Horn concluded in his report that Jacques' disability could be directly attributable to his work and working conditions.

Despite the opinions of Drs. Montgomery and Horn that Jacques' disability could be directly related to his employment and that his employment either caused or contributed to his disability, Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe, on February 23, 1967, entered an order denying Jacques' claim. His Findings of Fact found that Jacques, while working for Aerojet, had developed a collagen disease; that he did not have silicosis; that there is no proven causal relationship between sandblasting and a collagen disease; and that "claimant's present lung condition is not the result of exposure to environmental factors at the work site".

No attempt was made by the claimant to have this order suspended or set aside and it became final after 30 days. Title 33, U.S.C., Section 921(a). Nevertheless, five months later, on July 24, 1967, asserting authority to act based upon possible mistakes in a determination of fact, under Title 33, U.S.C., Section 922,[3] O'Keeffe reopened the claim on his own initiative and appointed Dr. Gerald P. Rodnan as an impartial specialist to review all of the medical data in the case.

After Dr. Rodnan's report was received, a second

---

[2] Pursuant to the Deputy Commissioner's authority to have the claimant examined by a government-designated specialist, Title 33, U.S.C., § 919(h).

[3] Title 33, U.S.C., Section 922, provides in part:

"§ 922. Modification of awards

Upon his own initiative, or upon the application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in conditions or *because of a mistake in a determination of fact by the deputy commissioner*, the deputy commissioner may, at

hearing was held by O'Keeffe in May, 1969. The evidence received at this hearing consisted only of the written report of Dr. Rodnan, the testimony of Dr. Horn, who had not testified at the previous hearing but whose report was considered, and some brief testimony of Jacques. Dr. Rodnan did not personally examine the claimant but based his report exclusively upon a review of the entire previous medical evidence as to this claim including the stenographic transcript of the prior hearing before the Deputy Commissioner. In contrast, Dr. Horn, appointed to examine Jacques by the Deputy Commissioner following the first hearing, continued to treat Jacques as his attending physician in the two years before the second hearing.

Soon after the second hearing O'Keeffe entered on July 3, 1969, his "Compensation Order Modification of Rejection and Award of Compensation", containing "Modified Findings of Fact" in which he found that Jacques' employment related exposure to silica dust and other occupational fumes and dusts materially aggravated and hastened his disabling condition. Based on this finding O'Keeffe awarded Jacques $13,980.00 (199 5/7 weeks at $70.00 per week) as compensation for permanent total disability, and $2500.00 for attorney's fees. The latter figure included $50.00 for cost of Dr. Horn's testimony, found to be necessary.

Upon review by the district court the above order

---

any time prior to one year after the date of the last payment of compensation, whether or not a compensation order has been issued, or at any time prior to one year after the rejection of a claim, review a compensation case in accordance with the procedure prescribed in respect of claims in section 919 of this title, and in accordance with such section issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, reinstate, increase or decrease such compensation or award compensation." [Emphasis supplied]

441-962—71——3

was upheld by summary judgment in favor of the Deputy Commissioner, and the appellants brought the present appeal.

As initially indicated, our decision in this case is based on appellant's first claim of error: that O'Keeffe's second order modified his prior order on the ground of a mistake in the determination of fact when there was no evidence of a mistake having been made.[4]

At least twice before we have had occasion to deal with the question of the quality of proof necessary to support a modification of an order by a deputy commissioner on the ground of a mistake in a determination of fact. In *Stansfield v. Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.*, 5 Cir. 1941, 124 F.2d 99, in discussing the reconsideration of an award on this ground, we stated:

> "While we think it plain therefore, that new evidence may be fairly introduced in a proceeding to re-open on the ground of a mistake in the determination of a fact, and that this new evidence need not be 'newly discovered', *we think it equally plain that the statute means something more than that the commissioner may change his mind whenever he pleases, and either on the same evidence or on new evidence, without a showing that there was a mistake in a determination of fact, make a new award.* The

[4] As to the second allegation of error, that O'Keeffe erroneously received Dr. Rodnan's report in evidence without the doctor being present and subject to cross-examination, the underlying question of whether agency action based upon hearsay medical evidence satisfies the substantial evidence test may soon be answered by the Supreme Court. See *Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare v. Pedro Perales*, Docket No. 108, on certiorari from *Cohen v. Perales*, 5 Cir. 1969, 412 F.2d 44, rehearing denied 416 F.2d 1250, argued before the Supreme Court on January 13, 1971. 39 USLW 3286.

> general right to make a new award which is allowed under the terms of some statutes is one thing, and the right to make a new award on the limited grounds set out in the Federal statutes is quite another. Under the Federal statutes, a re-award may not be made unless there is evidence reasonably supporting the finding, on which the new award must rest, of a change of conditions, or of a mistake in the determination of a fact by the commissioner". [Emphasis added]

Then, in the later case of *Case v. Calbeck*, 5 Cir. 1962, 304 F. 2d 198, it was noted that:

> "Section 922 does not contemplate that the evidence which formed the basis for the previous finding and order shall again be reviewed and evaluated; to hold otherwise would be to render meaningless the provision that such order becomes final unless proceedings for review are brought within thirty days. Thus, the review proceeding is a new proceeding, limited in scope, in which the deputy commissioner may determine from new evidence whether a new compensation order should be filed. Support for this interpretation of Section 922 is found in Tudman v. American Shipbuilding Co., 170 F. 2d 842 (7th Cir., 1948); Luckenbach S. S. Corp., Inc. v. Norton, 106 F. 2d 137 (3rd Cir., 1939); Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. v. Cardillo, 102 F. 2d 299 (1st Cir., 1939); and Pillsbury v. Alaska Packers Association, 85 F. 2d 758 (9th Cir., 1936)."

It is our determination that the facts in this case allow only one conclusion: the Deputy Commissioner, upon reopening the claim, evaluated essentially the

same evidence which formed the basis for his previous order and simply changed his mind without any evidence of a mistake having been made. This becomes evident upon a comparison of the evidence presented at each of the two hearings involved. We have previously shown that at the first hearing the testimony was conflicting as to whether Jacques' employment contributed to his disability, and that O'Keeffe, in his first order, found that it did not. The appellee urges the distinction that the original determination was bottomed upon the finding that Jacques' condition was not "caused" by his employment whereas O'Keeffe's later order awarding compensation was undergirded by his finding that Jacques' disability was "materially aggravated and hastened" by his employment. This point does not bear critical analysis. The record shows that O'Keeffe in issuing the first order considered not only whether Jacques' employment caused his underlying illness but also whether a pre-existing condition was aggravated by his employment. Dr. Montgomery's opinion offered at the first hearing was that Jacques' employment either caused *or contributed* to his impairment. Dr. Anderson indicated that he did not believe Jacques' employment either caused his condition *or could have worsened any pre-existing condition.* Moreover, in his letter requesting a report from Dr. Horn, O'Keeffe specifically requested Dr. Horn's opinion "on the relationship between the claimant's lung condition and his employment environmental exposures". It thus becomes apparent that O'Keeffe's conclusion in his first order, "That the claimant's present lung condition is not the result of exposure to environmental factors at the work site", went to the question of aggravation of pre-existing condition as well as to the question of primary cause.

We think it is equally clear that at the second

hearing no new evidence was presented which showed mistake in a determination of fact. Appellee points to the testimony of Dr. Horn that he had followed Jacques' condition for the previous two years and that he felt that Jacques' employment certainly aggravated his underlying condition. However, Dr. Horn also indicated that his opinion had not changed since 1966, and that he would have stated the same thing had he been called as a witness at the first hearing. This is demonstrated by his 1966 report to O'Keeffe in which was indicated Dr. Horn's belief that there was a direct relationship between Jacques' employment and his disability.

It is appropriate next to consider Dr. Rodnan's report, received in evidence at the second hearing over objection by Aerojet. In this report Dr. Rodnan dealt specifically with the question of the relationship between Jacques' illness and his employment environmental conditions. Appellee asserts that Dr. Rodnan shifted the focus on Jacques' illness from cause to aggravation and our attention is directed to Dr. Rodnan's statement that Jacques' employment environmental conditions "may very well have materially aggravated or hastened the disabling condition". This carefully qualified statement standing alone added little to what O'Keeffe had already heard. It was cumulative at most. Considered in context, its probative value is thoroughly diluted by an observation made by Dr. Rodman in the same report. After noting that there was no convincing evidence in the record that Jacques' condition was caused or precipitated by his employment, Dr. Rodnan stated that: "It is difficult if not impossible to determine on the basis of the available evidence whether the patient's disabling con-

dition was materially aggravated or hastened by his occupational environmental exposure".

Thus, it is apparent: that following the second hearing O'Keeffe was no more enlightened than he was after the first; that the second order awarding compensation to Jacques was grounded upon the same and similar evidence to that which formed the basis of the first order and not upon any demonstrable mistake in a determination of fact. For this reason, the Deputy Commissioner's second order was in contravention of Title 33, U.S.C., Section 922 and may not stand. The statute simply does not confer authority upon the Deputy Commissioner to receive additional but cumulative evidence and change his mind.

We come finally to appellee's contention that Aerojet is barred from objecting to the reopening of the proceedings by failure to raise the point initially at the administrative level, citing *United States* v. *Tucker Lines,* [illegible]2, 344 U.S. 33, 37, 73 S.Ct. 67, 97 L.Ed. 54. The [illegible]int is without merit. Section 922 clearly permits a reopening on the initiative of the Deputy Commissioner for further proceedings to review a compensation case. The point is not that the proceedings were reopened. It is as we have tried to make clear that no mistake in the prior determination of fact was shown. The appearance of counsel for Aerojet at the hearing, his objection to the receipt of evidence, his cross-examination of witnesses, all reflect that Aerojet opposed vigorously the proposed modification of the original order rejecting the claim.

The judgment below is set aside. We reverse and remand to the district court for entry of judgment in favor of Aerojet and against the Deputy Commissioner on Aerojet's Motion for Summary Judgment.

REVERSED AND REMANDED WITH DIRECTIONS

TUTTLE, Circuit Judge, Dissenting:

With deference, I must dissent from the judgment of the court and the opinion that leads to it.

If we were to approach the problem here presented without any intervening legal precedents, coercing us to either position, (which, for reasons I shall state below, I really think is the situation), I would start fresh by looking at the statutes involved. Such a study would lead me to the following rationalization:

We have here what all must concede to be remedial legislation, requiring liberal interpretation for the benefit of the class for whom it was passed, that is to say, the covered employees.

We find that § 219 provides for the filing of a claim and the conducting of a hearing by the deputy commissioner thereon. § 920 then creates certain presumptions favoring the claimant.

Now come the critical sections, so far as this litigation is concerned: § 921 (a) provides:

> "A compensation order shall become effective when filed in the office of the deputy commissioner as provided in § 919 of this title, and, unless proceedings for the suspension or setting aside of such order are instituted as provided in (b) of this section shall become final at the expiration of the 30th day thereafter."

And then comes (b), and here I think we must note specifically the limitations upon the right of review:

> "*If not in accordance with law,* a compensation order may be suspended or set aside, in whole or in part, through injunction proceedings, mandatory or otherwise, brought by any party

> in interest against the deputy commissioner making the order, and instituted in the Federal District Court for the Judicial District in which the injury occurred. . . ." (emphasis added)

Then (d) provides:

> "Proceedings for suspending, setting aside, or enforcing a compensation order, whether rejecting a claim or making an award, shall not be instituted otherwise than as provided in this section and section 918 of this title."

(I find nothing in § 918 that is of significance here.)

We now come to section 922, the section under which deputy commissioner O'Keeffe purported to act in this case. That section says:

> "Upon his own initiative, or upon the application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in conditions or because of a *mistake in a determination of fact by the deputy commissioner,* the deputy commissioner may, at any time prior to one year after the date of the last payment . . . issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, reinstate, increase, or decrease such compensation, or *award compensation.*" (emphasis added)

The most significant thing to me about these statutes is that the provisions of § 922 afford the only vehicle by which a claimant, who frequently is without counsel, may have an opportunity (always available to an ordinary litigant in a United States District Court) to have the trial judge take another look at the evidence and determine whether he has made a "mistake in his findings of fact." As we all know, even in the case

of a jury trial, the losing party may file a motion for a new trial, solely on the ground that the jury's determination is strongly against the weight of the evidence, and the trial court has a very broad discretion to grant a new trial, and as we all know, the first grant of a new trial is hardly ever appealable.

Under the sections cited above, the only basis for bringing a court action within 30 days as provided in § 921(b) is that it is "not in accordance with law" and this procedure under § 921(d) is exclusive, except, of course, whatever is provided in § 922. Thus, it is very wide of the mark to say, as Judge Hutcheson did in his two opinions, that to permit the deputy commissioner to reconsider his determinations of fact by reviewing the record and even by considering cumulative evidence "would make useless the 30 day limitation in § 921." A claimant has no right to appeal under § 921 on *fact* issues in any event. Thus, as I see it, the only possibility of review on the facts, even by the trier of the facts himself, is by the language contained in § 922 which is before us for application. Of course, I realize that § 921 would authorize a suit to be filed to set aside either an award or a denial of a claim on the ground that it was not in accordance with law if it could be shown it was totally without evidence to support it. This, however, is quite a different thing from the discretionary right of a trial court to set aside a verdict, or the court to set aside a judge-tried fact issue, upon motion by the losing party that a jury's determination or the judge's determination was strongly against the weight of the evidence.

In sum, as I see it, the only way a claimant can have any review of the weight of the evidence, even to the extent of asking the commissioner to take another

look at what he has done, is that provided in § 922. I find nothing in this section which warrants the conclusion that this is not precisely what is contemplated. The question whether there has been "a mistake in determination of fact by the deputy commissioner" is necessarily referable to the record before him. The only mistake he could make would be because he decided wrongly with respect to what was before him for determination. How, then, can we conclude that the statute does not authorize him to reopen a record if he is convinced that he decided wrongly, i.e. that he made a "mistake in a determination of fact".

So much for the statute and what appears to me to be a proper interpretation.

We next come to the case law in our circuit, which, is all that we are bound by. It is certainly true, as Judge Simpson has stated in his opinion, that Judge Hutcheson, in a *liberal* interpretation of the statute used the language quoted in the opinion before us. As so frequently turns out, the limiting language used in Judge Hutcheson's opinion in the first case cited, *Stansfield v. Lykes Brothers S.S. Company,* 124 F.2nd 999 was clearly dictum. In that case, the court approved the action of the deputy commissioner in reopening on the ground of a mistake in the determination of a fact by him, even though the court found that the evidence received on the reopening related to a fact that was known at the time of the original hearing. However, the evidence that was heard on the reopened proceeding did describe a physical condition that was not found to exist on the first hearing. Thus, the court was able to find that the deputy commissioner had made a mistake in the determination of a fact, not because he concluded he had erroneously evaluated the evidence the first time but because the evidence had not been brought forward and he knew nothing

of the more aggravated condition that was developed on the new hearing.

Clearly, the Court of Appeals could find that this hearing was justified by reason of a mistake in the determination of a fact because of the new evidence dealing with new facts. It was, thus, not necessary for the court to go further and say what kind of a hearing, or how much evidence, would be necessary in another type of case, or whether the commissioner could or could not "change his mind whenever he pleases", even if convinced that he had made a mistake the first time, because that issue was not before the court.

The next case relied on is *Case v. Calbeck,* 304 F.2nd 198, also written by Judge Hutcheson. It is my studied opinion that this also is dictum, or at least is not a controlling precedent on the situation before us, because the issue was not there before the court.

What was before the court in *Calbeck* was the question of a reversal of the deputy commissioner's *second* hearing in which he found *against* the claimant. In other words, the commissioner reopened under § 922, took additional evidence, and as a result of the second hearing found against the claimant. Since the court found that there was substantial evidence to support the deputy commissioner's findings at the reopened hearing, the court necessarily held that the fact issue could not be reviewed by the courts. It was therefore, unnecessary for the court to repeat again what § 922 contemplates. The question of what is and what is not dictum is, of course, not simple, but, as I read the case, I think it is clear that the issue was sufficiently different so that if our own interpretation of the law leads us to a different conclusion there is nothing in this opinion that is binding in light of the posture of this case as distinguished from that in *Calbeck.*

If we are free to disregard *Calbeck* then I take grave exception to the statement in that opinion, for the reasons stated above: "to hold otherwise would be to render meaningless the provision that such order becomes final unless proceedings for review are brought within 30 days". As I have pointed out above, there is *no* review within 30 days for any ground other than that the award is "not in accordance with law". I also take exception to the opinion's reading into this statute any requirement that the deputy commissioner must determine "*from new evidence* whether a new compensation order should be filed."

I am emboldened to criticize this opinion further because, contrary to what is stated in the opinion, I do not find "support for this interpretation of § 922 in *Tudman v. American Shipbuilding Company,* 177 F. 2nd 842 (7th Cir., 1948), or the other cases cited. My reason for saying this is that in *Tudman* there was the same situation before the seventh circuit as was before this circuit in *Case v. Calbeck,* supra; that is, the deputy commissioner *did* grant a § 922 hearing, but concluded that the evidence produced *did not* warrant a different finding by him than he had made originally. The court then went on to recite what it thought to be the standards applicable to § 922. I think this was dictum just as was the language of our court in the *Calbeck* case.

Tudman cites *Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. v. Cardillo,* (1st Cir.), 102 F.2nd 299. In that case the deputy commissioner reopened under § 922; a challenge was made that this section represented an amendment to the statute and should not be retroactive. The court overruled that objection and the court said:

> "We therefore hold that § 22 (§ 922 of the code) as amended applies to a new award made thereunder and in modification of a prior

award after § 22, as amended, became effective, even though the injury, out of which the new award arose, was sustained prior to the time the amended section took effect."

"Having held that § 22, as amended, is applicable to the compensation case which deputy Cardillo had before him on review, the next question is *whether § 22 as amended required that he should state in so many words that he found a change in conditions or a mistake in a determination of fact* by deputy Monahan, or whether the language of that section is complied with if his new compensation order contains findings of fact disclosing a change in conditions or a mistake in the determination of fact by Monahan upon which he predicated his new award of March 3, 1937. Cardillo in his finding of fact did not state in words that he found a change in conditions or a mistake in a determination by Monahan, and the language of section 22, as amended, does not in terms require such a statement. But he stated in his new order specifically and in detail the facts that he found, and, immediately following the statement of facts, he stated that his new order or modification of Monahan's order of August 21, 1936, was made 'upon the foregoing facts' ". (emphasis added)

This is precisely the language used here by deputy commissioner O'Keeffe.

Then, especially, we should note the next paragraph in this opinion.

"Section 22, as amended, is a remedial statute and calls for a liberal construction; and where it is plain from the facts found by the deputy

> commissioner, acting under that section, that his order is based either on a change of conditions or *on a mistake in regard to the determination of a fact by the deputy commissioner making the order in the compensation case under review,* the intent and meaning of the statute are adequately complied with." (Emphasis added.)

There is nothing I can find in the Cardillo case that says that it is inappropriate for the Deputy Commissioner to consider the record as originally made by him.

The next case referred to is *Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc. v. Norton,* (3rd Cir., 1939), 106 F.2nd 137. There, as pointed out by the court:

> "Section 22 authorizes the deputy commissioner to review a compensation case 'on the ground of a change in conditions or because of a mistake in a determination of fact by the deputy commissioner.' In the order of August 9, 1935, the deputy had found that there had been no change in Graham's condition of partial disability, and compensation continued on that basis until March 7, 1938, when payments ceased. On May 30, 1938, upon Graham's application for review, the deputy commissioner found that the disability was permanent, a condition which, he pointed out, had not been determined in any previous order. Appellant argues that there had been no change or mistake as contemplated by the section. But to follow such an interpretation would be to give the statute *a narrowly technical and impractical construction. Such a construction has not been favored. (Citing Baltimore & Philadelphia*

> *Steamboat Co.* v. *Norton,* 284 U.S. 408, and other cases. . . .) We do not believe the Act was intended to prevent the deputy commissioner from withholding determination as to whether the condition was temporary or permanent, and subsequently finding that it was permanent. The decision rests largely in the deputy commissioner's discretion. (Citing *Simmons* v. *Marshall,* 9th Cir., 94 F.2nd 850). There is no suggestion here that the evidence does not support the order." (emphasis added.)

It is submitted that there is no suggestion here to support the statement that the evidence taken before the commissioner at the first hearing was not relevant to a determination by the commissioner when he was called upon to make a change in the order favoring the claimant, finding that the condition previously considered as temporary was later found to be permanent.

Touching on the meaning of the words "a mistake in the determination of a fact", it seems to me that the plain meaning of the words contemplates that where a trial court or tribunal decides a fact issue one day holding there is no causation for an injury and then he decides the next day that he was mistaken and, in fact, there *was* causation of the injury, this is a "mistake in a determination of fact" by the deputy commissioner, or at least so it is in his opinion, and that is all we have to deal with.

Since I consider it entirely appropriate for the commissioner to reopen upon his determination that he made a mistake in his first finding of fact, I think we need not come to the question as to the admissibility of the experts testimony by deposition, rather than by oral testimony. If my views are correct that

§ 922 does give to the losing claimant for compensation an opportunity to have the case reopened on the ground that the deputy commissioner decided it wrongly, then I think the case should be REMANDED to the district court, and possibly by it to the deputy commissioner to enable him to determine whether he would make his amended findings on the original record or, if not, whether he should give an opportunity to the appellants here to make such further examination of the expert witness as they deem essential, in the event that appears to be the appropriate course by the district court.

APPENDIX B

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

No. 29265

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC., A CORPORATION, AND THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY, A CORPORATION, PLAINTIFFS-APPELLANTS,

v.

WILLIAM M. O'KEEFFE, ETC., DEFENDANT-APPELLEE

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, and was argued by counsel;

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, it is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said district court in this cause be, and the same is hereby, reversed; and that this cause be, and the same is hereby remanded to the said district court with directions in accordance with the opinion of this Court;

It is further ordered that defendant-appellee pay to plaintiff-appellant, the costs on appeal to be taxed by the clerk of this Court.

APRIL 23, 1971.

TUTTLE, Circuit Judge, Dissenting

Issued as mandate: May 17, 1971.

APPENDIX C

In the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Jacksonville Division

No. 69–467–Civ–J

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC., A CORPORATION, AND THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY, A CORPORATION, PLAINTIFFS

v.

WILLIAM M. O'KEEFFE, AS DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SIXTH COMPENSATION DISTRICT, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEFENDANT

FINAL JUDGMENT

It is ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:

1. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment in their favor is denied.

2. Defendant's motion for summary judgment in his favor is granted.

3. That the plaintiffs, Aerojet-General Shipyards, Inc., a corporation, and The Home Indemnity Company, a corporation, take nothing by their said suit, and that the defendant, William M. O'Keeffe, as Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, United States Department of Labor, do have and recover of and from the plaintiffs, Aerojet-General Shipyards, Inc., a corporation, and The Home Indemnity Company, a corporation, his costs in this behalf expended, to be hereinafter taxed by the Clerk, for all of which let execution issue.

DONE AND ORDERED at Jacksonville, Florida, this 8th day of December, 1969.

Original signed:

CHARLES R. SCOTT, *Judge.*

APPENDIX D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION, SIXTH COMPENSATION DISTRICT

In the matter of the claim for compensation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

EVERETT L. JAQUES, CLAIMANT

v.

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INCORPORATED, EMPLOYER

THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY, INSURANCE CARRIER

COMPENSATION ORDER, REJECTION OF CLAIM, CASE No. 1220–323

Such investigation in respect to the above entitled claim having been made as is considered necessary, and a hearing having been duly held in accordance with law, the Deputy Commissioner makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT

That for approximately 9 years prior to August 12, 1964, the claimant above named was in the employ of the employer above named and its predecessors at the employment site at Jacksonville, in the State of Florida, in the Sixth Compensation District, established under the provisions of the Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and that the liability of the employer for compensation under the said Act was insured by The Home Indemnity

Company; that the claimant, while performing service for the employer as a foreman working on and in various vessels for 9 years, developed a collagen disease which is most likely a systemic lupus erythematosus; that the claimant does not have silicosis; that there is no proven causal relationship between sandblasting and a collagen disease; that the claimant's present lung disease and present disability are not the results of exposure to environmental factors at the work site.

Upon the foregoing facts, it is ordered by the Deputy Commissioner that the claim be and it is hereby REJECTED for the following reasons

That the claimant's present lung condition is not the result of exposure to environmental factors at the work site.

Given under my hand and filed at Jacksonville, Florida, this 23rd day of February 1967.

Original signed by W. O'Keeffe

WILLIAM H. O'KEEFFE,

Deputy Commissioner Sixth Compensation District.

APPENDIX E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF EMPLOYERS' COMPENSATION, SIXTH COMPENSATION DISTRICT

In the matter of the claim for compensation under the Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act

EVERETT L. JAQUES, CLAIMANT

v.

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INCORPORATED, EMPLOYER

THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY, INSURANCE CARRIER

COMPENSATION ORDER MODIFICATION OF REJECTION AND AWARD OF COMPENSATION, CASE NO. 1220–323

A Formal Hearing was held on April 29, 1966, and a Compensation Order, Further Investigation of the Claim, was filed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Sixth Compensation District of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, United States Department of Labor, on August 4, 1966, wherein it was determined that further medical investigation would be conducted by Dr. Phillip W. Horn at cost to the employer and insurance carrier. When the provisions of that Order had been complied with and the supplemental medical evidence received, an additional Compensation Order, Rejection of Claim, was filed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, on February 23, 1967, reject-

ing the claim of the claimant for compensation for permanent total disability. Such minutes of the Hearing held on April 29, 1966, and such Compensation Orders are by this reference made a part hereof.

On July 24, 1967, the Deputy Commissioner on his own initiative reopened the claim under Section 22 of the Act for further review and investigation on the ground of possible mistake in a determination of fact.

Such additional investigation with respect to the above entitled claim having been made as is considered necessary and a further Hearing having been duly held in accordance with law, the Deputy Commissioner makes the following

MODIFIED FINDINGS OF FACT

That the claimant, while in the course of his employment for the above named employer and its predecessors as a sandblasting foreman working on and in various vessels for 9 years prior to August 12, 1964, and exposed to concentrated amounts of silica dust and other occupational fumes and dusts, developed thromboplebitis of the veins of the legs, recurrent pulmonary embolisms and infarctions secondary to the above thrombophelebitis, and recurrent pleuritis and pleural effusion secondary to the above embolisms and infarctions, which pleuritis and effusion resulted from an undiagnosed lung condition; that employment-related exposure to silica dust and other occupational fumes and dusts materially aggravated and hastened the three above described disabling conditions; that written notice of the occupational aggravation of an underlying disease was not given within 30 days, but that the employer had knowledge of this condition and has not been prejudiced by lack

of such written notice; that the Deputy Commissioner within one year after the rejection of this claim reviewed and reopened the claim for further investigations and hearing in conformity with Section 22 of the Act; that the employer did NOT furnish the claimant with medical treatment, etc., in accordance with Section 7(a) of the Act; that the claimant secured the services of Dr. Phillip W. Horn, 2330 Park Street, Jacksonville, Florida, but the claimant did not submit bills for such services; that the employer and carrier are liable for the costs of treating the three above described conditions but these costs are limited to such charges as prevail in the Jacksonville, Florida, area for similar treatment of persons of like standard of living and in the event of a dispute upon submission of said charges the Deputy Commissioner will rule on the reasonableness, necessity, and/or liability of each cost; that the claimant's average weekly wage on August 12, 1964 (date of the first disability due to the occupational aggravation of an underlying disease), amounted to $125.05; that as the result of this occupational aggravation of an underlying disease, the claimant was temporarily totally disabled from August 12, 1964, to September 27, 1964, inclusive, and from April 14, 1965, to May 14, 1965, inclusive, and from May 24, 1965, to date, and continuing, but that the claimant received full wages to July 28, 1965, inclusive; that because of the nature, extent, prolonged disability and prognosis of the aggravation of the three above described disabling conditions, the disability changed in nature on July 29, 1965, from temporary total disability to permanent total disability and the claimant was permanently totally disabled from July 29, 1965 to May 26, 1969 inclusive, on which latter date he was still so disabled, and he is entitled

to 199 5/7 weeks of compensation at $70.00 per week, which is $13,980.00 for permanent total disability; that the employer and the insurance carrier have paid nothing to the claimant as compensation; that the legal services and expenses of Frank C. Decker, claimant's attorney, including the $50.00 cost of Dr. Phillip W. Horn's testimony, were necessary, and the value of such is $2,500.00.

Upon the foregoing facts, the Deputy Commissioner makes the following

AWARD

That the employer, Aerojet-General Shipyards, Incorporated, and the insurance carrier, The Home Indemnity Company, shall pay to the claimant, Everett L. Jaques, compensation as follows: 199 5/7 weeks at $70.00 per week from July 29, 1965, to May 26, 1969, inclusive, which is $13,980.00 for permanent total disability, all of which has accrued.

The employer and the insurance carrier have paid none of this amount to the claimant as compensation, and there is due and payable $13,980.00, which amount the employer and the insurance carrier are DIRECTED to pay forthwith to the claimant in one sum, less attorney's fee hereinafter provided, and to continue payment of compensation in a biweekly manner for permanent total disability of $70.00 per week from May 27, 1969, until otherwise ordered.

A fee in the amount of $2,500 is approved in favor of Frank C. Decker, Attorney at Law, Suite 1710, American Heritage Life Building, Jacksonville, Florida, for services rendered the claimant in the presentation of this claim and is made a lien on the compensation due.

The claimant is DIRECTED to submit to the Deputy Commissioner charges and bills of expenses

for treatment of the aggravation of the three above described disabling conditions.

Given under my hand and filed at Jacksonville, Florida, this 3rd day of July 1969.

Original signed by W. O'Keeffe.

WILLIAM M. O'KEEFFE,
Deputy Commissioner,
Sixth Compensation District.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971

LIBRARY
SUPREME COURT, U. S.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
OCT 19 1971
CLERK

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1971

No. 71-262

WILLIAM M. O'KEEFFE, Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, Department of Labor,
Petitioner,

versus

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC., and THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY,
Respondents.

BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

HARRY T. GRAY
FRANCIS P. CONROY
GEORGE STELLJES, JR.
MARKS, GRAY, CONROY & GIBBS
231 East Forsyth Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Attorneys for Respondents.

In The Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1971

No. 71-262

WILLIAM M. O'KEEFFE, Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, Department of Labor,
Petitioner,

versus

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC., and THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY,
Respondents.

BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

Petitioner seeks review of the Circuit Court of Appeals' decision, apparently on the basis that an important federal question has been decided and perhaps also on the basis that there is a conflict with prior decisions of this Court and other circuit courts of appeals.

The question involved is the propriety of an order of the petitioning Deputy Commissioner modifying his prior final

order. It is extremely important that the status of the claim at the time of the entry of the modifying order be recognized. In the first order (Pages 34 & 35 in Appendix D of the Petition) the Petitioner found from conflicting medical evidence that the claimant's condition was not related to his employment. Hence, there was no question in the proceedings leading to the modification as to whether the unrelated condition had changed, one of the two grounds in the statute for modification.

Therefore, the only issue was whether there was a mistake in a determination of fact made when the original order was entered.

The Circuit Court agreed with Respondents that *no new evidence was presented* during the proceedings for modification, only evidence of a cumulative nature and a report by a supposed expert selected by Petitioner who merely reviewed the medical records of the claimant available at the original hearing, and Petitioner with amazing and commendable candor states that the question involved is whether a deputy commissioner may modify his prior order under 33 U.S.C. 922, "upon reconsideration of the evidence along with additional, but cumulative, evidence". (Page 2 of Petition) It is obvious that Petitioner is admitting that he reconsidered the original evidence and received some additional evidence, but the additional evidence was only cumulative, that is, *it added nothing new.*

Petitioner concludes by urging that the decision will impair the administration of the compensation program. The decision only follows the already existing rule that a modifying order cannot be entered unless there is some new evidence showing that a change of condition has occurred since the prior order or a mistake in a determination of fact did

occur when the prior order was entered. Surely this basic requirement will not disturb the administration of the compensation program, nor cast on a party or a deputy commissioner any undue burden. Further, it is obvious that the decision does not decide such "an important question of federal law" as Rule 1(b) contemplates.

Two cases are cited by Petitioner, supposedly to show that conflicting decisions have been rendered by other Circuit Courts of Appeals. (at Page 9 of Petition) *Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation v. Cardillo*, 102 F.2d 299 (CA 1), and *Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc. v. Norton*, 106 F.2d 137 (CA 3).

The *Bethlehem* opinion, at page 301, clearly observes that the deputy commissioner entered his modification order "after a hearing and the submission of *new* evidence *and* that taken by Deputy Monahan (the prior deputy)".

In addition, the deputy there found also there was a definite change in condition of the claimant. We do not see any conflict with the decision here where the Circuit Court found:

> "We think it is equally clear that at the second hearing *no new evidence* was presented which showed mistake in a determination of fact." (Page 18 & 19 of Appendix A in Petition)

The *Luckenbach* case only recognizes the rule of disfavoring a strict interpretation of the modification section where the Deputy entered an order finding only that the previously recognized partial disability was permanent. In essence this was really only the final order in the *original* proceedings.

Banks v. Chicago Grain Trimmers Assoc., 390 U. S. 459, 20 L.Ed.2d 30, 88 S.Ct. 1140, a decision of this Court cited by Petitioner is totally different. A widow filed a claim asserting her husband died on January 30 as a result of a work-

connected injury occurring on *January 26.* The claim was denied. Later, a *new eyewitness* was discovered who described another work-connected accident on *January 30.* It is obvious that a subsequent award could be justified under the modification statute because of the appearance of a *new* eyewitness with *new* evidence pertinent to the cause of the death of the claimant's husband. Again, there is no conflict with this decision.

No "special or important" reason exists for this Court to review the sound decision of the Circuit Court. It neither conflicts with an existing decision, nor does it decide an important question of law. The petition should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry T. Gray

Francis P. Conroy

George Stelljes, Jr.

MARKS, GRAY, CONROY & GIBBS
231 E. Forsyth St.
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Attorneys for Respondents

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I DO CERTIFY that three (3) copies of the foregoing Brief of Respondents in Opposition to Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeal for the Fifth Circuit, have been furnished to the Solicitor General, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530, by United States Mail, this 18th day of October, 1971.

_____

Attorney

FILED
JAN 7 1972
E. ROBERT SEAVER, CLERK

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

No. 71-262

WILLIAM M. OKEEFFE, Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, Department of Labor,

Petitioner,

versus

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC., and THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY,

Respondents.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

PETITION FOR REHEARING

George Stelljes, Jr.
MARKS, GRAY, CONROY & GIBBS
231 East Forsyth Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Attorneys for Respondents

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

No. 71-262

WILLIAM M. OKEEFFE, Deputy Commissioner, Sixth Compensation District, Department of Labor,

Petitioner,

versus

AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC., and THE HOME INDEMNITY COMPANY,

Respondents.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

PETITION FOR REHEARING

The opinion and decision of the Court reversing the Circuit Court of Appeals was rendered summarily by simultaneously granting certiorari and reversing the lower court. Therefore, the Respondents did not have the opportunity to submit a brief upon the merits or orally argue the case before

the Court, nor did this Court have the benefit of such written or oral argument. Yet the opinion not only reverses the decision of the lower court in this case, but it overrules, without mentioning them, three other lower court decisions, and engenders upon the modification proceedings under the workmen's compensation act an astonishing and extreme rule - a deputy commissioner may modify an order at his whim.

The opinion of this Court states at page 2 that a deputy commissioner is vested "with broad discretion to correct mistakes of fact, whether demonstrated by (1) wholly new evidence, (2) cumulative evidence, or (3) merely further reflection on the evidence initially submitted." (Numerals added)

The existence of wholly new evidence is certainly a valid basis for modification, but (2) and (3) "cumulative evidence" and "merely further reflection" accord to the deputy commissioner absolute, unlimited authority to modify a prior order.

This language clearly overrules such decisions as *Texas Employers' Ins. Ass'n v. Sheppeard*, 42 F.Supp. 669, and *Stansfield v. Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.*, (5th CCA 1941) 124 F.2d 999, where Judge Hutcheson stated in the opinion:

> "While we think it plain therefore, that new evidence may be fairly introduced in a proceeding to re-open on the ground of a mistake in the determination of a fact, and that this new evidence need not be 'newly discovered', we think it equally plain that the statute means something more than that the commissioner may change his mind whenever he pleases, and either on the same evidence or on new evidence, without a showing that there was a mistake in a determination of fact, make a new award. The general right to make

> a new award which is allowed under the terms of some statutes is one thing, and the right to make a new award on the limited grounds set out in the Federal statutes is quite another. Under the Federal statutes, a reaward may not be made unless there is evidence reasonably supporting the finding, on which the new award must rest, of a change of conditions, or of a mistake in the determination of a fact by the commissioner."

Tudman v. American Ship Bldg. Co., (7th CCA 1948) 170 F.2d 842, is also overruled by the decision for it too held that the deputy may not simply reevaluate the evidence forming the basis for his previous finding and order.

The overruling of these decisions and their reasoning perhaps is not as important as the result the decision will cause.

The import of the decision of this Court is that no party to a workmen's compensation proceeding, neither the employee nor the employer and the carrier, will ever be able to consider any award as final, for tomorrow, upon "merely further reflection", an order may be overturned by modification. Surely it is imperative that some degree of finality attach to a deputy commissioner's decision, and certainly it is necessary that the deputy commissioner in making an initial determination be aware that his decision will be final, absent the special circumstances of a change in condition or a mistake in a determination of fact. We ask whether it is wise that a deputy commissioner be able to formulate his "final" award or order with the knowledge and thought that tomorrow, or next month, or six months later, he can contemplate upon his decision and by modification "upon further reflection" change his mind and the decision. We think not and submit that this is very undesirable.

This result of the decision of the Court is beyond the intent of the statute providing for modification and not within the contemplation of Congress in enacting the statute. We submit that the Court should grant a rehearing, reconsider its decision and opinion, and adhere to the principles enunciated in the cited decisions by denying the petition for certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,

.....

George Stelljes, Jr.

MARKS, GRAY, CONROY & GIBBS
231 East Forsyth Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Attorneys for Respondents

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

The undersigned counsel for Respondents hereby certifies that the foregoing Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.

.....

George Stelljes, Jr.

Attorney for Respondents

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I DO CERTIFY that three (3) copies of the foregoing Petition for Rehearing have been furnished to the Solicitor General, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530, by United States Mail, this ..... day of January, 1972.

.....

Attorney

O'KEEFFE, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SIXTH COMPENSATION DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR *v.* AEROJET-GENERAL SHIPYARDS, INC.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 71-262. Decided December 14, 1971

Section 22 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, permitting a Labor Department Deputy Commissioner "[u]pon his own initiative . . . because of a mistake in a determination of fact" to review a longshoreman's compensation claim within one year after its rejection and issue a new or modified compensation order, *held* to authorize the Deputy Commissioner to correct factual errors revealed by wholly new or cumulative evidence or further reflection on initially submitted evidence.

Certiorari granted; 442 F. 2d 508, reversed and remanded.

PER CURIAM.

Petitioner, a Deputy Commissioner, rejected an employee's claim against respondent under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, 44 Stat. 1424, as amended, 33 U. S. C. § 901 *et seq.*, on the ground that the proofs failed to establish that his disability was related to conditions of his employment. Thereafter petitioner reopened the case pursuant to § 22 of the Act, 33 U. S. C. § 922. On the basis of testimony by the employee's personal physician and a commission-appointed doctor, petitioner concluded, contrary to his initial determination, that the disabling condition had in fact been "materially aggravated and hastened" by the circumstances of employment, and awarded him compensation. The District Court sustained the award but the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, one judge dissenting, reversed. 442 F. 2d 508. The Court of Appeals held that in the absence of changed conditions or

new evidence clearly demonstrating mistake in the initial determination, the "statute simply does not confer authority upon the Deputy Commissioner to receive additional but cumulative evidence and change his mind." 442 F. 2d, at 513.

Neither the wording of the statute nor its legislative history supports this "narrowly technical and impractical construction." *Luckenbach S. S. Co.* v. *Norton*, 106 F. 2d 137, 138 (CA3 1939). Section 22 of the Act provides:

> "Upon his own initiative, or upon the application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in conditions or because of a mistake in a determination of fact by the deputy commissioner, the deputy commissioner may, at any time prior to one year after the date of the last payment of compensation, whether or not a compensation order has been issued, or at any time prior to one year after the rejection of a claim, review a compensation case in accordance with the procedure prescribed in respect of claims in section 919 of this title, and in accordance with such section issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, reinstate, increase, or decrease such compensation, or award compensation. . . ." 33 U. S. C. § 922.

Thus, on its face, the section permits a reopening within one year "because of a mistake in a determination of fact." There is no limitation to particular factual errors, or to cases involving new evidence or changed circumstances. The Act at one time did authorize reopening only on the "ground of a change in conditions," 44 Stat. 1437, but was amended in 1934 expressly to "broaden the grounds on which a deputy commissioner can modify an award . . . when changed conditions or a mistake in a determination of fact makes such modification desirable in order to render justice under the act." S. Rep. No.

588, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., 3–4 (1934); H. R. Rep. No. 1244, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., 4 (1934). The plain import of this amendment was to vest a deputy commissioner with broad discretion to correct mistakes of fact, whether demonstrated by wholly new evidence, cumulative evidence, or merely further reflection on the evidence initially submitted.

Nor does our construction "render meaningless the provision [of § 21 of the Act, 33 U. S. C. § 921] that [a compensation] order becomes final unless proceedings for review are brought within thirty days." *Case* v. *Calbeck*, 304 F. 2d 198, 201 (CA5 1962). The review authorized by § 21 is limited to the legal validity of the award; a district court may set aside an award only if it is "not in accordance with law." Section 21 (b), 33 U. S. C. § 921 (b). The 30-day limit of § 21 is not "rendered meaningless" by setting a different time limit for a redetermination of fact. Moreover, the absence of a provision in § 21 for the judicial review of evidence confirms the need for a broad discretion in the deputy commissioner, to review factual errors in an effort "to render justice under the act."

The petition for certiorari is granted, the judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed, and the case is remanded for proceedings consistent with this opinion.

It is so ordered.